

The summer meeting of 1914 is to be held at West Haven, with headquarters at Fairhaven, during the second week of July.

The officers elected are Pres. Ezra Brainerd, Middlebury; Vice-pres. W. W. Eggleston, U. S. Dep't. Agric. Washington, D. C.; Sec. Dr. George P. Burns, Burlington; Treas., Mrs. Nellie F. Flynn, Burlington; Editor of the Bulletin, George L. Kirk, Rutland; Librarian, Miss Phoebe M. Towle, Burlington.—NELLIE F. FLYNN.

THE FUNGI WHICH CAUSE PLANT-DISEASE. BY F. L. STEVENS.¹—This volume of about 750 pages with 449 text figures is a companion to the author's "Diseases of Economic Plants" and "is intended to introduce to the student the more important cryptogamic parasites affecting economic plants in the United States, with sufficient keys and descriptions to enable their identification." The treatment includes the Mycetozoa and Bacteria, which occupy fifty pages, the rest of the book being devoted to the Eumycetes.

Professor Stevens has attempted the somewhat difficult task of combining in small compass a text book, a synopsis of the more important genera and families of the fungi, and a manual of plant diseases. General matters of reproduction and structure and even of cytology are taken up in connection with each main group. Keys are given to the genera, families, orders etc., and a very large number of forms are mentioned by name at least; while those of greater economic importance are in general fully treated, usually with figures and citations of literature. It has no doubt been a very difficult matter to decide which forms should receive full consideration and which should be passed over with scant mention or omitted entirely from an enumeration which aims to be so comprehensive as the present, and no two persons would probably agree in making such a selection. It is thus not always evident what has determined the choice of forms to be treated at length; as for example in the case of *Echinodothis*, which is given nearly a page, while various other forms of equal or much greater economic importance, receive scant reference or are omitted. The figures which are taken from various sources are sufficient and usually good. Mycologists will not, however, recognize *Clitocybe parasitica* in fig. 327. There is no separate host-index and no indication of the diseases referred to under host-names in the general index. Such an arrangement does not seem to be a very convenient one for a book to be used for ready reference. Under 'Oak' for example forty pages are cited by number, and again others under 'Quercus' some of which are not included under 'Oak.' The

¹ The Macmillan Co., New York, 1913. \$4.00.

use of common names, only, for hosts is often confusing or inexact, as is usually the case in such a connection. The several lists of literature, cited in the text by consecutive numbers and following the main groups, appear to be full; but do not, as a rule, indicate the nature of the subject treated. The reviewer has not taken pains to verify any of the citations, and it is to be hoped that they have been carefully gone over; but the proof reading of the text has evidently been hastily done. In a cursory examination of the latter, several quite contradictory statements have been noticed, even in single sentences, and there are numerous errata, for the most part misspelled words. Although it is a question how usable this book will prove to persons who have not access to much fuller literature, it will assuredly be of great use to working phytopathologists as a convenient compendium of generally well selected matter relating to the economically more important fungi producing plant-diseases.— R. T.

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